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## TEXTILE DESGIIERS＇

## Pocket Manual

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## WALTER SCOTT

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# FOURTH AND ENLARGED EDITION 

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# Pocket Manual 

BY
WALTER SCOTT

# THIRD AND ENLARGED EDITION PRICE $\$ 1.00$ 

Published by

## AMERICAN WOOL AND COTTON RFPORTER

Frank P. Bennett \& Co., Inc., Publishers

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208 Corcoran Bldg., Washington, D. C.$\because \because \because: \because \because: \quad$ Pages.
280 distinct wehves ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{Hinh}^{\circ}$ the cliametersand full warping and wedving par-ticulars for each in 5 to 7 differentweights in each weave and in all thefollowing fabrics, viz.: Worsteds.cassimeres, tweeds, cheviots, unions,tweed, dress fabrics, cotton and silk. 9-60
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## Publishers' Announcement.

These chapters on textile designing were published in instalments in the AMERICAN WOOL AND COTTON REPORTER, beginning with the issue of November 17, 1910. The author, Mr. Walter Scott, formerly of Cornwall, Ont., intended that they should be gathered together and bound in the form of a small pocket manual, and we have therefore issued them in the present form, which will be found convenient for every day use.

Copies of this work will be sent, postage prepaid, to any address, on receipt of one dollar at any of our offices.
FRANK P. BENNETT \& CO., Inc., Publishers.

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## INTRODUCTION

As this work is intended for the designer alone, I have confined myself chiefly to that department. Designing is probably the most ancient of all the arts. Primitive man, as we understand, designed and made his first garment in the garden of Eden. We find as time moved on that the innate vanity of the human species began to show itself in the addition of various ornaments to the dress, and thus begun, designing has been more and more developed as ages have rolled by, each designer showing his individuality in the construction of innumerable articles designed for useful and ornamental purposes; and textile design has ever been a leading art. As a witness thereof, take the tapestries of the Middle Ages, some of which show most artistic conceptions in design and execution; also take the shawls of India. Consider the present age. How much less satisfactory
would life be without the beautiful fabrics which are originated in the designers' brain, and produced by the loom. How much less attractive would be woman without the beautiful creations of textile art that aid in her adornment. Art in the form of silks, velvets, laces, etc., will make the most plain attractive. It may be stated, therefore, with good reason, that textile designing is really the oldest, and at the same time, one of the most important of the arts.

A true designer must of necessity have a creative fancy, else where would he originate his designs? He also must have a natural taste, I will not say for the beautiful alone, for the sublime, the grotesque and the ugly have their places in man's creative fancy as well as the beautiful, and each has its own votaries, but a natural taste for one or the other is essential to the designer. I believe that a good deal of the art of design can be acquired, but to have it in perfection, or at least as near perfection as man ever reaches here below, it must be inborn and then cultivated.

It is a source of pain to see how this art has degenerated in textile fabrics.
more especially on this continent. It is a disgrace to the name of designer to be reduced to the mere level of copyists, as is the rule rather than the exception in America. I am publishing this work not as a help to such, but in the hope that the practical rules, etc., contained herein, which have been gained by practical experience in Scotland, England, Canada and the United States, may be of some value to the true born and aspiring designer just starting out on life's work. That he may herein find help to overcome some of the difficulties that beset us in our profession, and help to again raise our art to its proper place in the world, is the earnest wisb of

THE AUTHOR.

## CHAPTER 1.

## DESIGN PLATES.



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## CHAPTER II.

## EXPLANATION OF WEAVES

N. B. Where there are no drafts given with the weaves they are straight draws.

1 is a plain cloth.
2 is a 3 -harness filling twill.
3 is a 3 -harnesss warp twill.
4 is a 4-harness twill or common twill. 5 is a 4-harness filling or crow twill.
6 is a 4-harness warp or inverted crow twill.
7 is a 5-harness filling twill 3 and 2.
8 is a 5 -harness warp twill 3 and 2.
9 is a 5 -harness inverted crow twill.
10 is a 5 -harness doeskin being a transposition of 9 .
11 is a 6-harness twill.
12 is a 6 -harness twill with herring bone draft.
13 is a $\mathfrak{b}$-harness twill diaper using same draft as 12.
14 is a 7 -harness flling twill 4 and 3
15 is a 7 -harness warp twill 4 and 3.
16 is a 7 -harness doeskin.
17 is an 8-harness twill.
18 is a transposition of 17.
19 is a transposition of 18.

20 is an 8-harnems warp twill.
21 is an 8-harness doeskin being a transposition of 20.
22 is an 8-harness doeskin being transposition of 21.
23 is an 8 -harness Russian twill.
24 is a transposition of 23.
25 is a transposition of 24 .
26 is another 8-harness Russian twill.
27 is a transposition of 28 and commonly called Mayo twill.
28 is a transposition of 27.
29 is a 9 -harness warp twill 7 and 2.
30 is a transposition of 29.
31 is a transposition of 30 .
32 is a 5-harness warp twill 27 degree.
33 is a transposition of 32 .
34 is a 10 -harness Russian twill.
35 is a transposition of 34.
36 is a transposition of 35.
37 is a 12 -harness Russian twill.
38 is a transposition of 37.
39 is a transposition of 38.
40 is a transposition of 39 .
41 is another style of 12 -harness Russian twill.
42 is a transposition of 41.
43 is a transposition of 42.
44 is a transposition of 43 .
45 is a 16-harness Russian twill.
46 is a transposition of 45 .
47 is a transposition of 46.
48 is a transposition of $47^{\circ}$.
49 is a transposition of 48.
50 is a transposition of 49 .
51 is a transposition of 50 .
Fis is annther 16-harness Russian twill.
53 is a transposition of 52 .
54 is a transposition of 53 .
55 is a transposition of 54 .
56 is a transposition of 55 .
57 is another 16 -harness Russian twill.
58 is a transposition of 57.
59 is a transposition of 58 .
60 is a transposition of 59 .
61 is one of the original twills from which a double twill is derived.
62 is a transposition of 61 .
63 is a transposition of 62 showing edgea
64 is a transposition of 63 showing double twill.
65. is a transposition of 64 showing another formation of double twill.
\% is a transposition of 65 showing an other formation of double twill.

67 is a 24-harness double twill, 12-harness and 12 bars will do this.
68 is a 67 r $\in d u c e d$ and transposed.
69 is a 68 transposed.
70 is a 69 transposea.
71 is another original twill from which the double twill is derived.
72 is the first transposition.
73 is the second transposition.
74 is the third transposition.
75 is the fourth transposition.
$\overline{6} 6$ is the filth transposition.
77 is the sixth transposition.
78 is a 5 -harness corkscrew.
79 is a Russian twill.
80 is a 7-harness corkscrew.
81 is a 7-harness warp twill from which the corkscrew 80 is transposed.
8 2 is a $\%$-harness corkscrew.
83 is a $y$-harness ward twill from which 82 is tran3posed.
84 is an 11 -harness corkscrew.
85 is the original twill from which 84 is transposed.
86 is a 15-harness corkscrew.
87 is the original twill from which it is transposed.
88 is a broken corkscrew 7 -harness.
89 is the original from which it is transnosed.
90 is a broken corkscrew 9 -narness.
91 is the original from which it is transposed.
92 is an 11-harness flat corkscrew.
93 is the original from which it is transposed.
94 is a 15 -harness flat corkscrew.
95 is the original from which it is transposed.
96 is a 9-harness broken corkscrew of another form.
97 is the intermediate transposition of 96 and 98.
98 is the original twill from which 96 is derived.
99 is an 11-harness broken corkscrew.
100 is the original transposition of 99 and 101.

101 is the original twill from which 99 is derived.
102 is a double plain drawn in and wover: as shown.
103 is a chain transposition of 102 drawn in as shown and woven straight.
104 is a draft transposition of 103 drawn in and woven stralght.
105 is a 3-ply plain cloth.
106 is a chain transposition of 105.

107 is a draft transposition of 106 unbound.
108 is a 4-ply plain cloth.
109 is a chain transposition of 108.
110 is a draft transposition of 109 unbound See rule for binding.
111 is a 3-harness filling twill double cloth.
112 is a chain transposition of 111.
113 is a draft transposition of 112.
114 is a 3-harness warp twill double cloth.
115 is a chain transposition of 114.
116 is a draft transposition of 115
117 is a 3-harness filling twill 3-ply fabric.
118 is a chain transposition of 117.
119 is a draft transposition of lix
120 is a 3-harness warp twill face and middle and a filling twill back.
121 is a chain transposition of 120.
122 is a draft transposition of 121.
123 is a common twill double cloth.
124 is a chain transposition of 123.
125 is a draft transposition of 124.
126 is a 4-harness crow double cloth.
127 is a chain transposition of 126.
128 is a draft transposition of 127.
129 is a common twill 3-ply fabric.
130 is a chain transposition of 129.
131 is a draft transposition of 130 .
132 is a doeskin double cloth (5-harness).
133 is a chain transposition of 132.
134 is a draft transposition of 133.
135 is a 2 pick basket double cloth.
136 is a chain transposition of 135.
137 is a draft transposition of 136.
N. B. the second transposition makes all of these double cloths straight-draw and straight-chain: they are all separate cloths, no binders being put in so as to be easier understood by learners (see rule for binding).
138 is a 6-harness twill double cloth.
139 is a chain transposition of 138.
140 is a draft transposition of 139.
141 is a 3-plck basket double cloth.
142 is a chain transposition of 141.
143 is a draft transposition of 142
144 is a 3 -pick basket face and a 6 -harness twill back.
145 is a chain transposition of 144.
146 is a draft transposition of 145.
147 is an 8 -harness twill double cloth.
148 is a chain transposition of 147.
149 is a draft transposition of 148.
150 is a Russian twill face and a Mayo twill back.

151 is a chain transposition of 150.
152 is a draft transposition of 151.
153 is a common twill face and a plain back ( $3 / 2$ back).
154 is a chain transposition of 153.
155 is a draft transposition of 154.
156 is a 6 -harness twill face and a 3-harness twill back,
157 is a chain transposition of 156.
158 is a draft transposition of 157.
159 is an 8-harness twill face and a 4-harness twill back.
160 is a chain transposition of 159.
161 is a draft transposition of 160.
162 is a common twill face and a satin warp back.
163 is 162 transposed to a straight draw.
164 is a common twill face and a satin 4 warp back.
165 is 164 transposed into straight draw.
166 is a common twill face and a filling back 2 and 1.
167 is 166 transposed Into stralght chain.
168 is an 3 -harness filling back 2 face and 1 back.
169 is a 12-harness Russian twill filling back 2 and 1.
170 is a transposition of 169 face with filling back.
171 is a transposition of 170 face with flling back.
172 is a transposition of 171 face with flling back.
173 is a transposition of 172 face with filling back.
174 is a double plain and filling rib combination.
175 is a double plain and filling rib and common twill combination.
176 is a warp crow and filling rib and common twill combination.
177 is a 27 degree twill filling rib and common twill combination.
178 is a warp broachie and filling rib combination.
179 is a warp broachie and filling rib combination.
180 is a 6-harness twill and filling rib combination.
181 is a half back and flling rib combination.
182 is a warp broachie and filling rib combination with flling back.

183 is a Russian twill and a Mayo twill combination.
184 is a cut weave.
185 is a cut weave combination.
186 is a cut weave combination.
187 is a cut weave combination.
188 is a cut weave combination.
189 is a cut weave combination.
190 is a cut weave combination.
191 is a cotton warp 2 face and 1 back wool fllling.
192 is a cotton warp 2 face and 1 beck with wool stripe.
193 is a cotton and wool warp 4 and 4 cotton in rib.
194 is a cotton and wool warp 4 and 6 cotton in rib.
195 is a coton warp filling rib.
196 is 195 with filling back.
197 is cotton warp rib with wool stripe.
198 is cotton warp rib with wool twills.
199 is a 4 colored filing stripe.
200 is a double plain cord
201 is a 2 fine and 1 coarse plait plain cround.
202 is a 3 fine and 1 coarse plait 3-harness twill ground.
203 is a 4 fine and 1 coarse plait 4-harness twill ground.
204 is a 4 fine and 1 coarse plait plain ground.
205 is a 2 fine and 1 coarse plait plain ground.
206 is a 2 fine and 1 coarse plait plain ground.
207 is a 3 fine and 1 coarse plait plain ground.
208 is a 3 fine and 1 coarse plait 3-harness filling twill ground.
209 is a 4 fine and 1 coarse plait plain ground.
210 is a 2 fine and 1 coarse plait plain ground.
211 is a 2 plain ground and 2 plait all same size warp.
212 is a 4 plain ground and 2 plait all same size warp.
213 is a 4 common twill ground 2 plait all same size warp.
214 is a 3 fine and 1 coarse plait plain and 3-harness twill ground.
215 is a 2 fine and 1 coarse plait plain and basket ground.

216 is a 1 fine and 1 coarse warp flushing plain ground.
217 is a 1 fine and 1 coarse warp flushing plain ground.
218 is a 2 fine and 1 coarse warp flushing plain.ground.
219 is a 2 fine and 1 coarse warp flushing plain ground.
220 is a 1 fine and 1 coarse warp flushing plain ground.
221 is a 1 fine and 1 coarse warp flushing plain ground.
222 is a 2 fine and 1 coarse warp flushing plain ground.
223 is a 1 fine and 1 coarse warp flushing plain ground.
224 is a 1 fine and 1 coarse warp flushing celtic ground.
225 is a 1 fine and 1 coarse warp flushing plain ground.
226 is a 1 fine and 1 coarse warp flushing plain ground.
227 is a 1 fine and 1 coarse warp flushing plain ground.
228 is a 1 fine and 1 coarse warp flushing plain ground.
229 is a plain and 4 pick basket combination dress goods.
230 is a plain and plait combination dress goods
231 is a plan from which to make any figure in plain cloth.
232 is a basket figure (see rule for figure weaving).
233 is a 232 figure (the weave made from 231 plan to make).
234 is as 233 shows in fabric.
235 is another figure.
236 is the weave for 235.
$2: 37$ is as it will show in fabric.
238 is a plan from which to make any figure in 2 fine and 1 coarse plait.
239 is the figure.
240 is a weave for figure 239.
241 is as 240 will show in fabric.
242 is a plan from which to make any figure in 3 ply and 3 colors.
243 is a figure.
244 is the weave for 243.
245 is a plan from which to make any figure in combination twill double clotn.
246 is a figure.

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247 is the wévertar dgire, 246" made trom:

248 is a plan from which to malke any figure in double piastry,
549 is a figure.
200 is the weave 385 figury 249 magie from plan 248.
251 is a plan from which to make any figure in 3-harness and inverted twill.
252 is a figure.
253 is the weave for flgure 252 made from plan 251.
254 is a plan from which to make any figure in crow and inverted crow.
$2 \overline{5} 5$ is a figure.
256 is the weave for figure 255 made from plan 254.
257 is 256 reduced to 12 -harness (see rule for reducing).
$2 \overline{2} 8$ is a plan from which to make any figure in 3-harness twill double cloth.
259 is a 6-harness twill figure.
260 is the weave for figure 259 made from plan 259
261 is a plan from which to make any figure in 2 pick basket double cloth.
262 is a combination twill figure.
263 is the weave for ingure 202 made from plan 261.
264 is a plan from which to make any figure in basket face and twill back.
265 is a figure.
266 is the weave for figure 265 made from plan 26.
267 is the faie weave of a combination twill double cloth.
268 is the back weave of a combination twill double cloth.
269 is the back and face weave combined.
270 is 269 with all the face raised when back plck goes in.
271 is 270 with binders.
272 is the face weave combination twill.
273 is the back weave 2 pick basket.
274 is 272 and 273 combined.
275 is 274 with all face raised when back pick goes in.
276 is the face weave of a 6-harness twill double cloth.
277 is the back weave of a 6-harness twill double cloth.
278 is 276 and 277 combined.
279 is 278 with all face up when back pick goes in.
280 is 279 bound.











|  | \|Thds. ${ }^{\text {\| }}$ | Reed. | P'ks | Wth. | Weave. | Weight. \| |  | Size. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dress fabrics. | 760 | 12-2 | 24 | 32 |  | $51 / 2$ | oz | 3.15 |  |
| Unions | 2,320 | 13-5 | 65 | 351/2 |  |  |  | Warp. | Filling |
| Unions | 2,150 | 12-5 | 60 | 36 |  | 8 | oz. | No. 16 cott. | 4.60 run |
| Unions | 1,980 | 11-5 | 55 | 361/2 |  | 9 | oz. | No. 14 cott. | 3.60 run |
| Unions | 1,800 | 10-5 | 50 | ${ }^{36}$ |  | 10 | oz. | No. 13 cott. | 3.00 run |
| Cotton or silk | 2,500 | $620-5$ | 86 | 29 |  | 6 | OL. | No. 18 cotton | or silk |
| Cotton or silk | 2,140 | 540-5 | 74 | 29 |  | 7 | oz. | No. 13 cotton | or silk |
| Cotton or silk | 1,860 | 460-5 | 64 | 29 | $11,12,13,37$, | 9 | oz. | No. 10 cotton | or silk |
| Cotton or sill | 1,660 | 450-5 | 57 49 | 29 37 | 38, 71 72 | 9 | oz. | No. 8 cotton | n or silk |
| Cassimeres | 1,450 | 131/2-3 | 40 | 37 | 75, 76, 77. | ${ }_{10}^{8}$ | oz. | ${ }_{3}^{5.00} \mathrm{ru}$ |  |
| Cassimeres | 1,140 | 101\%-3 | 32 | 36 | Warping and | 12 | oz. | ${ }_{2.25} \mathrm{ru}$ |  |
| Worsteds | 2,280 | 113/4-6 | 71 | 321/2 | weaving par- | 8 | oz. | No. 19 |  |
| Worsteds | 2,020 | 101/2-6 | 63 | 32 | ticulars are | 9 | oz. | No. 15 |  |
| Worsteds | 1,800 | 911\%-6 | 56 | 32 | the same for | 10 | oz. | No. 12 |  |
| Tweeds | 1,440 | 133/4 -3 | ${ }^{47}$ | 35 | all the above | 9 | oz. | ${ }^{3.50} \mathrm{ru}$ |  |
| Tweeds | 1,300 | 1214, 3 | 37 | 35 | weaves. | 10 | oz. | 2.90 ru |  |
| Tweeds | 1,180 | $111 / 4-3$ | 34 | 35 | Also below | 11 | oz. | 2.46 ru |  |
| Tweeds | 1,060 | 10-3 | 30 | ${ }^{35}$ | 187, 188, 189, | 12 | oz. | ${ }_{3}^{2.0)} \mathrm{ru}$ |  |
| Cheviots | 1.420 | 131/2-3 | 40 | ${ }_{351 /}^{35}$ | 195, 198, 193, | 8 | oz. | 3.80 ru |  |
| Cheviots | 1,120 | 101/2-3 | ${ }_{27} 3$ | 351/2 | 174, 180, 178, | 10 | oz. | ${ }^{2.40}$ ru |  |
| Cheviots | 940 710 |  | ${ }_{21}^{27}$ |  |  |  | oz. | 1.70 ru |  |
| Dress fabrics | 1,010 | 151/2-2 | 31 | 32 | ${ }^{*} 170,{ }^{1} 171$, | ${ }_{41 / 2}$ | oz. | ${ }_{5.00}^{1.00} \mathrm{ru}$ |  |



|  | \|Thds. | Reed. | P'ks | Vth. | Weave. | We | ht. | Size. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dress fabrics | 1,080 | 11-3 | 33 | 32 | in warp. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5.50 \text { run. } \\ & 4.50 \text { run. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Dress fabrics | 980 | 151/2-2 | 31 | 32 | Don't change | $5$ | CZ. | 3.50 run. |
| Dress fabrics | 890 | 14-2 | 28 | 32 32 | picks or size of filling, | $5^{1 / 2}$ | Oz. | 3.15 run. |
| Dress fabric | 810 | 123/4-2 | 25 |  |  |  | Oz. | Warp. ${ }^{\text {Filling. }}$ |
| Unions | 2,400 | -. $91 / 22^{-7}$ | 67 | 361/2 | also below | 9 10 | oz. | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { No. } 18 \text { cott. } & 4.30 \text { run } \\ \text { No. } 16 \text { cott. } & 3.42 \text { run }\end{array}$ |
| Unions | 2,180 | 17-1/4 $1 / 3$ | 60 | $361 / 2$ 36 |  | 10 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oz. } \\ & \text { oz. } \end{aligned}$ | No. 14 cott. ${ }^{\text {No. }}$ 2.90 run |
| Unions | 1,980 | 16-1/4 $1 / 3$ | 55 52 | 36 36 |  | 12 | oz. | No. 12 cott. 2.40 run |
| Unions Cotton or sil | 1,880 2,220 | $15-1 / 41 / 3$ $380-7$ | 72 | 36 30 |  | 8 | oz. | No. 12 cotton or silk |
| Cotton or silk | 1,960 | $680-1 / 4{ }^{1 / 5}$ | 58 | 30 |  | 9 | oz. | No. 9 cotton or silk |
| Cotton or sill | 1.760 | 600-1/4 1/3 | 54 | 30 | 17. 18, 19, $\dagger 20$, | 10 | oz. | No. 7 cotton or silk |
| Cassimeres | 1,820 | 121/4-4 | 48 | 37 | $\dagger 21,{ }^{\dagger}+22,{ }^{28}$ | 9 10 | oz. | 4.50 3.70 run. |
| Cassimeres | 1,660 | $111 / 4-4$ | 44 | 37 37 | 68, 69, 70 , | 10 11 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{oz} . \\ & \mathrm{oz} . \end{aligned}$ | 3.00 run. |
| Cassimeres | 1,520 | $101 / 4-4$ | 40 36 | 37 $371 / 4$ | Warping | 12 | Oz. | 2.50 run. |
| Cassimeres | 1,380 | 91/4-4 | 36 65 | $371 / 4$ $321 / 2$ | and weaving | 10 | Oz. | No. 14 wor. |
| Worsteds | 2,080 | 16-4 | 65 60 | ${ }_{32} 31 / 2$ | and weaving | 11 | oz. | No. 11 wor. |
| Worsteds | 1,920 | r $1515-4$ | 50 | 321/4 | are the | 12 | oz. | No. 9 wor. |
| Worsteds | 1,740 | 131/2-4 | $\stackrel{54}{46}$ | 3214 | saine for | 14 | oz. | No. 7 wor. |
| Worsteds | 1,480 | 111/2-4 | 46 | 321/2 | all the | 9 | oz. | 4.00 run. |
| Tweeds | 1,640 | $111 / 2-4$ $10-4$ | 40 | 36 36 | above weaves. | 10 | oz. | 3.25 run. |
| Tweeds | 1,440 | 10-4 | $\stackrel{4}{37}$ | 36 36 | All marked. | 11 | oz. | 2.75 run. |
| Tweeds Tweeds | 1,360 | $911 / 4$ $1 / 2-4$ $1 / 2$ | 34 | 36 36 |  | 12 | oz. | 2.25 run. |
| Tweeds | 1,220 1,190 | 1/2-4 | 34 | 36 35 | cent to those | 11 | oz. | 2.30 run. |



|  | \|Thds.| | Reed. | P'ks.\|Wth. | |  | Weave. | W | ht. I | Size. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cassimeres | 1,800 | 91/2-5 | 47 | 38 |  | 10 | oz. | 4.00 run. |
| Cassimeres | 1,620 | 81/2-5 | 43 | 38 |  | 11 | Oz. | 3.35 run. |
| Cassimeres | 1,520 | 8-5 | 40 | 38 |  | 12 | oz. | 2.86 run |
| Worsteds | 2,460 | 15-5 | 74 | 321/1 |  | 9 | oz. | No. 18 wor. |
| Worsteds | 2,220 | $131 / 4-5$ | 67 | 33 |  | 10 | oz. | No. 141/2 wor. |
| Worsteds | 2,000 | 12-5 | 60 | 33 |  | 11 | oz. | No. 12 wor. |
| Worsteds | 1,840 | 11-5 | 56 | $331 / 2$ |  | 12 | oz. | No. 10 wor. |
| Cotton or silk | 2,280 | 540-5 | 76 | 30 |  | 9 | oz. | No. 11 cott. |
| Cotton or silk | 2,040 | 470-5 | 68 | 301/2 |  | 10 | oz. | No. 9 cott. |
| Cotton or silk | 1,940 | 440-5 | 61 | 30 |  | 11 | oz. | No. 7 cott. |
| Cotton or silk | 1,700 | 400-5 | 56 | 30 |  | 12 | oz. | No. 6 cott. |
| Cassimeres | 1,520 | 101/2-4 | 42 | 36 | 45, 46, 47, 48, | 9 | oz. | 3.70 run. |
| Cassimeres | 1,140 | 8-4 | 32 | 36 | 49, 50, 51, 183. | 12 | oz. | 2.10 run. |
| Worsteds | 2,120 | 161/2-4 | 66 | 32 |  | 8 | Oz. | No. 14 wor. |
| Worsteds | 1,700 | 131/4-4 | 53 | 32 |  | 10 | oz. | No. 11 wor. |
| Cotton or silk | 1,940 | 600-4 | 67 | 29 |  | 8 | oz. | No. 10 cott. |
| Cotton or silk | 2,560 | 800-4 | 88 | 29 |  | 6 | Oz. | No. 19 cott. |
| Cassimeres | 1.560 | 11-4 | 44 | $351 / 2$ | 58. | 8 | oz. | 4.40 run. |
| Cassimeres | 1,260 | 83/4-4 | 35 | 36 |  | 10 | oz. | 2.80 run. |
| Worsteds | 1,920 | 15-4 | 60 | 32 |  | 8 | oz. | No. 16 wor. |
| Worsteds | 1,540 | 12-4 | 48 | 32 |  | 10 | oz. | No. 10 wor. |
| C.utton or silk | 2,320 | 720-4 | 80 | 29 |  | 6 | oz. | No. 16 cott. |
| Cotton or silk | 1,980 | $610-4$ | 68 | 29 |  | 7 | oz. | No. 12 cott. |
| Cassimeres | 1,660 | 111/2-4 | 46 | 36 | 59 and 60. | 9 | oz. | 4.10 run. |
| Cassimeres | 1,360 | 911/2-4 | 50 | 36 |  | 11 | oz. | 2.70 run. |



|  | \|Thds.| | Reed. | \|P'ks | Wth. | Weave. | W | ght. | Size. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cotton or silk. | 2,760 | 415-8 | 92 | 30 |  | 10 | Oz. | No. 12 cott. |
| Cotton or silk | 3,700 | 495-9 | 123 | 30 | 119, 122, | 8 | oz. | No. 27 cott. |
| Cotton or silk. | 2,960 | 600-6 | 99 | 30 |  | 10 | oz. | No. 14 cott. |
| Cotton or silk. | 4,180 | 625-8 | 138 | 30 | 131. | 9 | oz. | No. 21 cott. |
| Cotton or silk. | 3,350 | 500-3 | 112 | 30 |  | 11 | oz. | No. 14 cott. |
| Cassimeres | 1,760 | 8-6 | 48 | 363/4 | 113, 116, 260. | 10 | oz. | 4.12 run. |
| Cassimeres | 1,440 | 13-3 | 40 | 37 |  | 12 | oz. | 2.90 run. |
| Worsteds | 2,620 | 13-6 | 78 | $331 / 2$ |  | 8 | oz. | No. 23 wor. |
| Worsteds | 2, 220 | 111/4-5 | 68 | 33 |  | 10 | nz . | No. 15 wor. |
| Cotton or silk. | 3,260 | 650-6 | 108 | 30 |  | 6 | oz. | No. 24 cott. |
| Cotton or silk. | 2,460 | 495-6 | 82 | 30 |  | 8 | oz. | No. 14 cott. |
| Cassimeres | 2,180 | 143/4-4 | 59 | 37 | 125, 128, 137, | 10 | oz. | 5.10 run. |
| Cassimeres | 1,820 | 121/4-4 | 49 | 37 | 152, 247, 263, | 12 | oz. | 3.60 run. |
| Worsteds | 3,040 | $111 / 2-8$ | 92 | 33 | 266, 270, 271, | 9 | oz. | No. 22 wor. |
| Worsteds | 2,460 | 91/4-8 | 74 | $331 / 2$ | 275. | 11 | oz. | No. 15 wor. |
| Cotton or silk | 3,500 | 520-8 | 116 | 30 |  | 7 | oz. | No. 22 cott. |
| Cotton or silk. | 3,050 | 460-8 | 102 | 30 |  | 8 | cz. | No. 17 cott. |
| Cassimeres | 2,520 | 111/3-6 | 68 | 37 | 134, 140, 143, | 11 | oz. | 5.50 run. |
| Cassimeres | 1,980 | 9-6 | 54 | 361/2 | 146, 279, 280. | 14 | oz. | 3.30 run. |
| Worsteds | 3,430 | 17-6 | 100 | $331 / 9$ |  | 10 | oz. | No. 23 wor. |
| Worsteds | 2,900 | 141/4-5 | 86 | $331 \%$ |  | 12 | oz. | No. 16 wor. |
| Cotton or silk | 3,880 | 750-6 | 125 | 31 |  | 8 | oz. | No. 22 cott. |
| Cotton or silk. | 3,4\% | 660-6 | 110 | 31 |  | 9 | oz. | No. 17 cott. |
| Cassimeres | 2,380 | 16-4 | 64 | 37 | 149. | 14 | oz. | $3.8)$ run. |
| Cassimeres | 2,080 | 14-4 | 56 | 37 |  | 16 | oz. | 2.90 run. |



|  | \| Patt' n . |Thds.| |  | 1 Reed. | \|Ps.|Wth |  | Weave. | Weight. \| |  | 'Size. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ch'v't dress | $2 \& 1$ | 1,100 | 111/2-1/2 1-1 |  | 64 | 201, 205, 20 | 8 | 02.1 | 2,4-20; 1,2-10 | Run. |
| goods. |  | 880 | 101/4-1/2 $1-1$ | 15 | 64 | $210,240$. | 8 | 08. | 2,3-30: 1,1-65 |  |
| 4 | $\bullet 4$ | 830 | $91 / 20161$ | 14 | 64 |  | 10 | 0z. | 2,2-75; 1,1-40 | 4 |
| 46 | ${ }^{6}$ | 800 | $81 / 4-1 / 21-1$ | 12 | 84 |  | 11 | 0z. 1 | 2,2-25, 1,1-12 | 4 |
| 64 | 4 | 740 | 7\% $/ 1 / 211$ | 11 | 64 |  | 18 | 02. | 2,2-00: 1,1-00 | 4 |
| 4 | \& 1 | 1,420 | 111/6-1/4 1-1 | 23 | 64 | 202, 208, | 8 | 08. | 3,5-00; 1,2-50 | 4 |
| $\bullet$ | 4 | 1,260 | 10-13 1-1 | 20 | 64 | 214, 215. | 9 | $0 \%$. | 3,4-00; 1,2-00 | 4 |
| -6 | 4 | 1,140 | 9-1/3 1-1 | 17 | 64 |  | 10 | OZ. | 3,3-25; 1,1-60 | 4 |
| 64 | S | 1,020 | 8-1/8 $1-1$ | 16 | 64 |  | 11 | Oz. | 3,2-60; 1,1-30 | 4 |
| ${ }^{6}$ | 6 | . 940 | 71/2-1/3 1-1 | 14 | 64 |  | 18 | OZ. | 3,2-25; 1, 1-12 | 4 |
| ${ }^{4}$ | 81 | 1,700 | 151/8-2-2 1-1 | 26 | 64 | 208. | 8 | 08. 1 | 4,5-75; 1,2-87 | 4 |
| -4 | 4 | 1,500 | 14-2-2 1-1 | 24 | 64 |  | 9 | OZ. | 4,4-60; 1,2-30 | 4 |
| 46 | 4. | 1,380 | 18-2-2 1-1 | 21 | 64 |  | 10 | Oz. | 4,3-80; 1,1-90 | 4 |
| 4 | 4 | 1,260 | 12-2-2 1-1 | 20 | 64 |  | 11 | Oz. | 4,3-20; 1,1-60 | 4 |
| 4. | ${ }^{6}$ | 1,140 | 101/2-2-2 1-1 | 18 | 64 |  | 18 | Oz. | 4,2-60; 1,1-30 | 4 |
| $4{ }_{6}^{6}$ | 4 | 1,220 | 111/2-2-2 $1-1$ | 20 | 64 | 204, 209. | 8 | OZ. | 4,4-20; 1,2-10 | 4 |
| 4 | 46 | 1,080 | 101/2-2-2 $1-1$ | 17 | 64 |  | 9 10 | O2. | 4,3-40; 1,1-70 | 4 |
| 4 | 64 | 980 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{lll}91 / 2-2-2 ~ & 1-1 \\ 81 / 2-2 & 1-1\end{array}\right.$ | 15 | 64 |  | 10 | Oz. | 4,2-70; 1,1-85 | 66 |
| 4 | * | 880 | 81/4-2-2 1-1 | 13 | 64 |  | 11 | Oz. | 4,2-25; 1,1-12 | ce |
| 4 | 881 | 820 | $7 \%-2-2111$ | 12 | 64 |  | 18 | 0z. | 4,2-00; 1,1-00 | 4 |
| 6 | 8 \% 1 | 1,160 | 9-1/3-1-1 | 19 | 64 | 207. | 8 | 0\%. | 3,4-20; 1,2-10 | 4 |
| 6 | * |  | 1/3 | 1 | 04 |  |  | O2. | 3,3-30; 1,1-60 | 46 |
| 64 | -4 | 840 | 61/2-1/3 1 | 18 | 64 |  | 11 | 08. | 3,2-25; 1,1-12 | ${ }^{6}$ |
| 4 | 4 | 780 | 6-1/8 1-1 | 18 | 64 |  | 12 | กz. 1 | 3,2-00; 1.1-10 | 4 |


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|  | \| Patt'n. |Thds.| |  | Reed. | \|Ps.|Wth. |  | Weave: | Weight. 1 |  | Size. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\because$ | $\ddot{8}$ | 1,050 | ${ }^{812}$-2 |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {2-25 }}^{2-200}$ |  |
| $\ddot{\square}$ | ${ }^{2} \stackrel{\square}{\square!}$ | 1, 1 | 11-2 | 22 | 4 | 2.5 | 10 | co. | - 3 -20 |  |
| . | : 0 | 1,280 1,180 | ${ }_{93}^{10-2}$ | 20 |  |  | 11 | Oz. | - ${ }_{\text {2-65 }}$ |  |

## CHAPTHER IV. <br> RULES FOR FABRICS,

and Tables of Diameters to Use for Various Fabrics for From Four to Sixteen Ounces

CASSIMERES.
To find the threads, picks, reeds, etc., from diameters given in the various weaves: Multiply the diameter by the harness used, and divide by the harness and interlacers; the answer will be the threads per inch, which multiply by 27 ; the result will be the total number of threads in warp. Divide these by the width wanted in loom; the answer will be the picks per inch, which, again divid. ed by the number of threads in dent, will give the reed to use.

EXAMPLE.
8 oz. fabric wanted $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { 4-harness twill equale } 80 \\ \text { flameter } \\ 4 \text { harness and } 2 \text { interlacers equals } 6 . \\ \\ 80 \\ 4 \text { diameter. } \\ 4 \text { harness }\end{array}\right)$

Har. and Int. $6: 320$
531/* threads per inch.
27 inches wide fine fabric.

Inches 36 : 1,440
In dent $4 \mid \overline{40}$ picks.
10 reed, 4 in dent.
Shrink 10 per cent in length in finishing. so diameter equals 4.00 run.

4 oz . warp.
1,600 threads. 1,440 threads used
16.00

10 per c't ehrinkage in loom.
In worsted calculations and 10 der cent to ends given.

EXXAMPLE.
8 ox. fabric wanted 4-harness twill equale 90 diameter.


60
87
1,620
160 equale 10 per cent added.
Inches $32 \mid 1,780$
$8 \longdiv { 8 6 }$ picks.
10\% reed; 8 in dent.
90 diameter equals 5.00 run.
4 08. warp.
8,000 threads.

- 1,780 threads used.
$20.00 \mid 22.00$
11 p. c. shrinkage in loom.
Only scoured natural length.
N. B. The calculations are not always brought to the lowest iraction but very close to it.

In tweed calculations deduct 6 per cent from ends given.

EXXAMPLE.
8 oz . fabric wanted 4-harnems twill equals 75 diameter.

75 diameter.

61
300
50
87
1,350
80 equals 6 per cent or nearly 50.
Inches $35 \mid \mathbf{1 , 2 7 0}$
In dent $4 \overline{\mid 87}$ picks.
9x/reed, 4 in dent.

Shrink 7 per cent in length in finishing. 75 diameter equals 8.50 run.

4 oz . warp.

$14.00 |$| $\overline{1,400}$ |
| ---: |
| 1,270 |

9y p. c. shrinkage in loom.
In cheviots deduct 12 per cent from threads given.

EXAMPLE.
10 oz . fabric wanted 6-harneas twill equals 62 diameter.

62 diameter.
6 harness and two interlacers equals 8.
81
872
$46 \frac{1}{2}$
27

1,256
150 equals 18 per cent deducted.
1,100
Shrink 5 per cent in length in finishing. 62 diameter equals $2-40$ run.

5 08. warp.
$12.00 \left\lvert\, \frac{1,200}{\frac{1,100}{100.0}}{ }_{81 / 2}\right.$ p. c. ahreads

In cheviot dress fabrics add 15 per cent to threads given.
8 oz. fabric, $6-4$ wanted, plain cloth equale 68 diameter.

68 diameter (or divide diameter by 2.) 2 harness and 2 interlacers equals 4.
41
136
34
27 this gives threads for 54 inches.
918
187 equals 10 per cent added.
64 | 1,055
2| $161 / 2$ picks.
84 reed, 2 in dent.

Shrink 5 per cent in length in finishing. f: diameter equals 2.89 run.

4 oz. warp.
$1,106 \left\lvert\, \frac{\frac{1,0166}{1,166}}{\frac{1010.0}{8 \%} \text { p. c. shrinkage in loom. }}\right.$

In cotton and silk add 6 per cent to threads given.
6 oz . fabric, wanted 5 -harness twill equala 123 diameter.

123 diameter. 5 harness and 2 interlacers.
$7 \mid 615$
88
27
2,376
164 equals 6 per cent added.
2,540
Natural length.
123 liam. equals 18 cot. equals 9.45 run.
3 oz . warp.

$2,835 |$| $\overline{2,835}$ |
| :---: |
| $\frac{2,540}{2,950}$ |
| $101 / 2$ |
| p.c. shrink'e. |

In double cloths double the diameter used in sirgle cloths, and find threads, picks, etc., as in single cloths, counting harness and interlacers as if single, i. e., a 4-harness twill double cloth requires 8 harness, but only use 4 and 2 interlacers, and so on, and as double the diameter gives 4 times as fine in yarn the siz: is not taken from the diameter, but the single cloth yarn is just doubled, i. e., a 4 -run in single cloth would be 8 -run in double cloth, and so on.

In cassimere double cloths deduct 5 per cent from threads for extra shrinkage, caused by binders.

In worsted double cloths only add 5 per cent to threads, instead of 10, as in single cloths.

In cotton and silk double cloths, just take threads as given:

In double cloth in warp and single cloth in filling, 1 face and 1 back in warp such as satin or crow backs, use the double cloth diameter for warp, and the double cloth size of yarn, and use the single cloth size of yarn in filling, using one-half of picks given.

> EXAMPLE.

8 oz. fabric. 3 harness twill face, 6 harnems satin back.
144 double cloth diam. for 8 oz .8 harness twill 144

5 482

86
27
2,322
116 equals 5 per cent mhrinkage.
361/2

$$
2,200
$$

$6 \mid 60$ picks 30 used, being $1 / 2,3.25$ rum filli $:$ : 10 reed, 6 in dent.

72 single cloth diameter equals 8.24 rum.

$$
8.84
$$

$$
2
$$

> warp 6.48 run.
> 4 0z. warp.

$2,$| $\overline{2,580}$ |
| :---: |
| 2,200 |
| $\frac{8,900}{15}$. c. shrink. in loom. |

Warp back, 2 face and 1 back, take the double cloth and the single cloth diameter of whatever weight wanted (taking the
face weave for the consistency), add the two together and divide the total by 2, the answer will be the warp diameter to use. For flling use the single cloth size as in 1 face and 1 back, but use 2-3 of picks given, warp yarns.*
*N. B. The size of warp yarn is found by multiplying the single cloth yarn by 3 and dividing by 2.

## EXAMPLE.

8 oz. fabric. 3 harness twill face, 6 harness crowback.
144 double cloth diameter for $8 \mathrm{oz} .8 \mathrm{~h} . t$
72 single cloth diameter for 8 os. 8 h. t.
144
72
$2 \mid 216$
108 warps diamter to use.
3 harness and 2 interlacerm.
$5 \mid 32 \mathrm{~V}$
65
27
1,755
85 equals 5 per cent shrinkage.
86|1,670

```
8 | 46 picks, 30 being 2-8 umed.
    15% reed. }8\mathrm{ in dent.
```

72 diameter equals 8.24 run.

In doeskins multiply the single cloth diameter by 3 and divide by 2, the answe ${ }^{-}$ will be the warp diameter to use. To find the size of warp yarn, multiply the single cloth size by 2, and for the filling multiply the single cloth by 3 and divide by 2. The answer will be the size to use; using $3 / 4$ of picks given, add 10 per cent to threads given. Take 4 harness single cloth diameter for 8 harness doeskin, etc.

## EXAMPLE.

8 oz. fabric wanted 8-harness doeakin, 80 dia, 80 dia. being 8 oz. diameter for 4-harnesm twill. 80


$$
10 \mid 860
$$

96
27

$$
2,600
$$

260 equals 10 per cent added.
351/3 | 2,860 threads.
8 | 80 picks, 60 picks used being \$
10 reed, 8 in dent.
80 diam. equals 4.00 run.
2


800
4 oz. warp.
3,200
2,860
$32.00 \mid 34.00$

Half backs, 1. e., 2 face and 1 back warp and filling. Take the diameter of single cloth for face weave, and weight of face wanted; deduct from threads according :o the number of binders; the remainder vill be the number of threads in face warp, which divided by 2 will give the number of back threads; add the two tozether which will give the total number of threads in warp; then find pick, reed. etc., as in previous rules. Should one or two ounces extra weight be wanted with cheaper flling, use heavier and inferior stock for back filling; if bound every second face pick deduct 12 per cent; if every fourth, deduct 8 per cent; if every sixth. deduct 4 per cent.

EXAMPLE.
12 oz . fabric wanted 8 oz face, 4 harnest twill cass. 80 diameter.

1,310 face thread. 655 back thread.
$361 / 2 \mid 1,965$ total threads in warp.
6 | 54 picks.
9 reed, 6 in dent.
Filling back; take the single cloth diameter for whatever weight and weave wanted, deduct for binders as in half back, add half as many more picks and
put back filling, according to weight wanted; if bound every fourth, deduct 16 per cent; if every sixth, deduct 12 per cent; every eighth, 8 per cent; every tenth, 6 per cent; every twelfth, 4 per cent; every sixteenth, 2 per cent.

EXAMPLE.
12 oz. fabric wanted. 8 oz. face, 6 harneas twill, 90 diameter.

90 dia. for 8 oz .6 harness twill (2 face and 1 back pick).
6
540
67

1,820
74 equals 4 per cent for binders 1 in 12.

361/2 | 1746 threads in warp.
4 | 48 plcks, one half added equals 78 picks.
12 reed. 4 in dent.
Filling 2 of 90 diarneter equals 5 run, 1 of $21 / 2$ run back filling being just one-half size of face, thus giving 4 oz .

Half back; where this class of goods is wanted, 6 oz . face and 6 oz . back, or any weight being one-half of weight on face, and one-half on back, 60 as to have onehalf of inferior stock of back, take the diameter of the face weight and weave wanted, and the diameter of the back weight and weave wanted, as 12 oz . fabric wanted 4 harness twill face, plain back, take the 6 oz . twill and the 6 oz . plain diameter, add the two together, which after deducting for binders as in the other

```
one-half back will give the threads 2 face and 1 back warp and filling.
```

N. B. All calculations are besed on clean yarns.

## EXAMPLER.

12 oz. Pabric wanted 6 oz. face, 4 harnema twill. 6 oz. back, plain cloth. 107 diameter for 6 os. 4 harness twill. 4

6
428
71
27
1,920 face threads.
1,080 back threads.
8,000
250 equals 8 per cent shrinkage for binders.
8.750 total threads in warp.

2 | 80 diameter for 6 oz . plain cloth.
40
27
1,030
107 warp face diameter equals 7.15 run. 80 warp back diameter equals 4.00 run. Filing the same.

## UNIONS.

When making cotton warp fabrics or others where the warp and filling are different sizes find the mean size of the two combined (as shown in rule to find weave size of two or more sizes laid or twisted together), multiply sald size by weight of fabric wanted; the answer after deducting 5 per cent for shrinkage will be the number of threads in warp, from which find picks, reed, etc., as usual.

## EXXAMPLE.

8 oz. fabric wanted 4 harnees twill, No. 16 cotirn warp, $\mathbf{3 - r u n}$ alling.

## No. 16 cotton equals 8.40 run. <br> Say 8 divided by 8 equals 1 <br> 8 divided by 3 equals 2 2-8



1,760
88

## 83\% \| 1,078 th'ds in wop. $4 \mid 48$ plcks. <br> 111/2 reed, 4 in e't.

Cotton, 8 run | 1,672
2.09 oz. warp.
6.67 os. Alling.
7.66 os. total.
.38 equals 5 p. c. Joom ah'kage.
8.04 og. fabric

Run 3| 1,672

$$
5.57 \mathrm{os} . \text { nll. }
$$

In cotton warp, as there is no shrinkage In fulling, add 10 per cent to plcks for loed in finishing. N. B. All calculations are on a clean yarn basis.

MELTONS AND FLEECED FABRICS.
Multiply size of yarn to be used by onehalf of weight wanted, deduct 10 per cent, the answer will be the threads in warp. Next find the diameter of the yarn, which multiply by the harness to be used. and divide by the interlacers; the answer will be the threads which will lie in one incn in that weave. Divide the threads in warp by the threads per inch, thus given; the angwer will be the width to finish for perfect fabric, from which subtract 54, the finished widith wanted; the answer will show the amount of felting.

To set it in loom, deduct 20 per cent from the threads per inch, and divide the threads in warp with the remainder; the answer will be the widith to set in loom.

## EXAMFJ工思.

34 oz. melton wanted 3.00 run yarn equale 71 diameter.
$300 \quad 4$ harness twill. 12 oz. warp.

8,600 360
$17 \mid 8,240$
$6 \mid 280$
47 thds. per inch.

69 in. finished for perfect fabric.
54 in . finished for felted fabric.
15 in. felted in finishing. 47 8 equals 20 per cent deducted.
Picks, $\overline{39} \mid 3,240$
801/2 inches in loom.
Where two sizes are used, find the mean size, and multiply by total weight wanted, then follow rule given above.

In finding wefght of fabric from one or more square inches, multiply width of fabric by weight of one square inch in grains, and divide by 12.15, the answel will be weight per yard.

EXAMPLE.
1 sq. inch weighs 4 grains, 27 inches wide.
4
$12.15 \mid 10,800$
8.80 oz. per yard.

Cutting measures $31 / 2$ times 3 inches weighs 42 grains.
10.50 | 4.200
3.50

4 grains per sq. inch. 10.50 square inches.

To find size of warp and filling to make foregoing fabric, find the threads per inch in warp, which multiplied by 27 will give the threads in warp, which divided by half of the weight wanted, will give the size of yarn to use, only have it 7 or 10 per cent heavier for loss in finishing. Multiply picks by 27 and divide by onehalf of weight. which will give size of filling.
POCKET MANUAL.
BXAMPLB.
50 threads per inch wher.
27

50 threads per inch warp. 27
Ounces $4.44 \mid \overline{1,350}$ threads in warp.

> 3.04 run.
> .30 equals 10 per cent for loss.
2.74 equals $2 \%$ run werp. 48 picks.
27
Ounces $4.44 \mid \overline{1,296}$
292 run.
29 equals 10 per cent loss.

### 2.63 run filling.

INTERLACERS.
In finding interlacers, note the changee that occur in each bar of the chain and in each harness; if it is an even weave one bar will show the number, but if it is an uneven or broken weave note the changes all through both warp and filling way, add them all altogether and divide by the number of harness and bars in chain added; thus a 4, 6, 8 or 12 harness twill 45 degrees only has two changes in each bar, or a 5, 7, 9, 11 or 13 harness corkscrew only two changes in each bar, and so on, but a twill of 27 degrees takes 4 harness and 8 bars, and changes twice every harness, and only twice every other bar, thus it is 4 harness and 8 interlacers, and 8 bars and 8 interlacers, which makes 16 interlacers, which divided by 8 bars and 4 harness equals 12. gives $1 \mathbf{1 - 3}$ interlacers in 6 harness.
Thus 4 harness. 8 bars.

2 i 12

- 6 harness and $1 / / 8$ interlacers. 3
- 18 harness and 4 interlacers.

45 degrees is the regular twill moving one point both warp and filling each time.

27 degrees moves 1 point warp way, and 2 points flling way.

63 degrees moves 1 point filling way and 2 points warp way.

70 degrees moves 1 point filling way and 3 points warp way.

TABLES FOR DIFFERENT WEIGHTS AND WEAVES
CASSIMERES.

| Oz. | Weave. | Dia. | 0 | Weave. | Dia |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Plain cloth. | $\begin{gathered} 180 \\ 96 \\ 80 \\ 89 \\ 60 \\ 58 \\ 48 \\ 44 \\ 40 \\ 415 \\ 96 \\ 82 \\ 72 \\ 64 \\ 58 \\ 52 \\ 48 \\ 107 \\ 91 \\ 80 \\ 71 \\ \hline 4 \\ \hline 68 \\ 63 \end{gathered}$ | 6 <br> 7 <br> 8 <br> 8 <br> 10 <br> 11 <br> 11 <br> 6 <br> 7 <br> 7 <br> 8 | 5 har. twill. <br> 6 har. twill. <br> 7 har. twill <br> 8 har. twill | 115 98 86 76 69 63 57 120 103 90 80 72 65 60 106 98 83 74 74 68 68 110 96 85 77 |

WORSTEDS.

| Oz. | Weave. | Dia. | Oz. | Weave. | Dia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | Plain cloth. |  | 5 | 5 har. twill. | 154 |
| 5 6 |  | 109 | 7 |  | 128 |
| 7 |  | 78 | 8 |  | ${ }_{98}$ |
| 8 |  | ${ }_{8}^{68}$ | ${ }^{9}$ |  | 85 |
| 10 |  | 34 | 11 |  | 70 |
| 11 |  | 45 | 12 |  | 64 |
| 12 4 | 3 har. twill. | 45 162 | 8 | 6 har. twill. | 136 117 |
| 5 |  | 180 | 8 |  | 102 |

WORSTEDS.

| Oz. | Weave. | Dia. | Oz . | Weave. | Dia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 4 har. twill. |  |  |  |  |
| 8 |  | 108 | 10 |  | 80 |
| 8 |  | 81 | 11 |  | 74 |
| ${ }^{\circ}$ |  | 72 | 18 |  | 68 |
| 10 |  | 65 | 7 | 7 har. twill. | 120 |
| 11 |  | 59 | 8 | ( har. twil. | 105 |
| 12 |  | 64 | 8 |  | 98 |
| 5 |  | 144 | 10 | . | 84 |
| 7 |  | 120 | 11 |  | 76 |
| 7 |  | 108 | 12 |  | 70 |
| 8 |  | 89 80 | 8 9 | 8 har. twill. | 108 |
| 10 |  | 78 | 10 |  | 88 |
| 11 |  | 6 | 11 |  | 79 |
| 12 |  | 60 | 12 |  | 78 |

TWEEDS.


CHEVIOTS.


TWEED DRESS GOODS 6-4.

| Oz. | Weave. | Dia. | Oz. | Weave. | Dia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Plain cloth. | 68 | 8 | 7 har. twill. | 106 |
| 9 |  | 60 | 9 |  | 94 |
| 10 |  | 54 | 10 |  | 85 |
| 11 |  | 50 | 11 |  | 77 |
| 12 |  | 45 | 12 |  | 71 |
| 8 | 3 har. twill. | 82 | 8 | 8 har. twill. | $\begin{array}{r} 109 \\ 97 \\ 87 \\ 80 \\ 78 \end{array}$ |
| 9 |  | 78 |  |  |  |
| 10 |  | ${ }_{60}^{60}$ | 10 |  |  |
| 11 |  | 6 | 12 |  |  |
| 12 8 | 4 har. twill. | 55 98 | 12 | .. |  |
| 8 9 |  | 88 |  |  |  |
| 10 |  | 72 |  |  |  |
| 11 |  | 65 |  |  |  |
| 12 |  | 60 |  |  |  |

TWEED DRESS GOODS-6-4.

| Oz. | Weave. | Dia. | Oz. | Weave. | Dia. |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 8 | W har. twill. | 96 |  |  |  |
| 9 |  | 86 |  |  |  |
| 10 |  | 78 |  |  |  |
| 11 |  | 71 |  |  |  |
| 12 |  | 65 |  |  |  |
| 8 | 6 har. twill. | 102 |  |  |  |
| 9 |  | 91 |  |  |  |
| 10 |  | 82 |  |  |  |
| 11 |  | 74 |  |  |  |

COTTON OR SILK.

| Oz. | Weave. | Dia. | Oz. | Weave. | Dia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | Plain cloth. | 128 | 5 | 6 har. twill. | 154 |
| 5 |  | 102 | 6 |  | 128 |
| 6 |  | 85 | 7 |  | 110 |
| 7 |  | 73 | 8 9 |  | 96 85 |
| 8 |  | 64 57 | 9 10 |  | 85 77 |
| 9 |  | ${ }_{51}$ | 10 | 7 har. twill. | 133 |
| 10 | 3 har. twill. | 51 170 | 6 7 | 7 har. twill. | 114 |
| 5 |  | 136 | 8 |  | 100 |
| 6 |  | 113 | 9 |  | 89 |
| 7 |  | 97 | 10 |  | 80 |
| 8 |  | 85 | 11 |  | 73 |
| 9 |  | 77 | 12 |  | 67 |
| 10 |  | 68 | 6 | 8 har. twill. | 1176 |
| 4 | 4 har. twill. | 184 | 7 8 |  | 117 102 |
| 5 |  | 147 | 8 9 |  | 102 |
| 6 |  | 123 | ${ }_{10}^{9}$ |  | 82 |
| 8 |  | 92 | 11 |  | 74 |
| 9 |  | 82 | 12 |  | 68 |
| 10 |  | 74 | 8 | 9 har. twill. | 105 |
| 5 | 5 har. twill. | 147 | 9 |  | 93 |
| 6 |  | 123 | 10 |  | 84 |
| 7 |  | 105 | 11 |  | 76 |
| 8 |  | 92 | 12 |  | 70 |
| 9 |  | 82 | 14 |  | 60 |

DOUBLE CLOTH CASSIMFRRES.

DOUBLE CLOTH WORSTEDS.

| Jz. | Weave. | Dia. | Wor. No. | Oz. | Weave. | Dia | Wor. No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{6}$ | Double plain. | 180 | No. ${ }^{28}$ | 9 | 5 harness | 192 | No. 32 |
| 8 |  | ${ }_{136}^{156}$ | ${ }^{\text {No. }}$ | 10 | twill cloth. | ${ }_{154}^{170}$ | ${ }^{\text {No. }}$ No ${ }^{26}$ |
| $\stackrel{9}{10}$ |  | 1120 | No. ${ }^{\text {No. }} 13$ | ${ }_{12}^{11}$ |  | 140 128 | No. ${ }^{18}$ |
| 11 |  | $\begin{array}{r}98 \\ \hline 98\end{array}$ | No. 9 | 14 |  | 110 | No. 10 |
| ${ }^{12}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \text { harness } \\ & \text { twill double } \\ & \text { cloth. } \end{aligned}$ | -90 | $\stackrel{\text { No. }}{ }{ }^{\text {No. }} 4$ | $\begin{array}{r}16 \\ 8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 264 | No. ${ }^{9} 9$ |
| 6 |  | 186 | No. ${ }_{29}$ | 9 | twill double | 180 | No. ${ }^{28}$ |
| 9 |  | 162 144 | No. ${ }^{23}$ | 10 11 | cloth. | 162 148 | No. ${ }^{23}$ |
| 10 |  | 130 | No. ${ }^{15}$ | 12 |  | 136 | No. 17 |
| 11 12 |  | 118 108 | No. ${ }^{12}$ | 14 16 |  | 116 102 | No. ${ }^{\text {No. }}$ |
| 6 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4 harness } \\ & \text { twill double } \\ & \text { cloth. } \end{aligned}$ | 240 | No. 50 | 8 | 8 harness | 216 | No. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| ? 8 |  | 206 180 | No. ${ }^{\text {Nos }}$ | ${ }_{10}^{9}$ | twill double | 192 172 | No. ${ }^{32}$ |
| 9 |  | 1140 | No. ${ }^{22}$ | 11 |  | 158 | No. 22 |
| 10 |  | 144 | No. 19 | 12 |  | 144 | No. 19 |
|  |  | ${ }_{130}^{130}$ |  | 14 |  | 124 |  |
| 12 |  | 120 | No. 13 | 16 |  | 108 | No. 10 |




| WARP, DOUBLE CLOTH, SINGLE CLOTH FILLING. WORSTEDS. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oz . | Weave. | Dia. | Warp. | Filling. | Oz . | Weave. | Dia. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Warp. | Filling. |
| 6 | Plain cloth. | 180 | No. 29 wor. | No. 14 wor. | 8 | Double eloth. | 192 | No. 33 wor. | No. 17 wor. |
| 7 | Double warp. | 156 | No. 22 wor. | No. 11 wor. | 9 | 5 har. twill. | 170 | No. 26 wor. | No. 13 wor. |
| 8 |  | 136 | No. 16 wor. | No. 8 wor. | 10 |  | 154 | No. 21 wor. | No. 11 wor. |
| 9 |  | 120 | No. 13 wor. | No. 7 wor. | 11 |  | 140 | No. 12 wor. | No. 9 wor. |
| 10 |  | 108 | No. 10 wor. | No. 5 wor. | 12 |  | 128 | No. 15 wor. | No. 8 wor. |
| 11 |  | 98 | No. 8 wor. | No. 4 wor. | 14 |  | 110 | No. 11 wor. | No. 6 wor. |
| 12 |  | 90 | No. 7 wor. | No. 3 wor. | 16 |  | 96 | No. 8 wor. | No. 4 wor. |
| 6 | Double warp. | 216 | No. 42 wor. | No. 21 wor. | 8 | Double cloth. | 204 | No. 37 wor. | No. 19 wor. |
| 7 | 3 har. twill. | 186 | No. 29 wor. | No. 15 wor. | 9 | 6 har. twill. | 180 | No. 29 wor. | No. 13 wor. |
| 8 |  | 162 | No. 23 wor. | No. 12 wor. | 10 |  | 162 | No. 23 wor. | No. 12 wor. |
| 9 |  | 144 | No. 19 wor. | No. 10 wor. | 11 |  | 148 | No. 20 wor. | No. 10 wor. |
| 10 |  | 130 | No. 15 wor. | No. 8 wor. | 12 |  | 136 | No. 17 wor. | No. 9 wor. |
| 1 |  | 118 | No. 12 wor. | No. 6 wor. | 14 |  | 116 | No. 12 wor. | No. 6 wor. |
| 13 |  | 108 | No. 10 wor. | No. 5 wor | 16 |  | 102 | No. 9 wor. | No. 5 wor. |
| $6$ | Double warp. | 240 | No. 51 wor. | No. 26 wor. | 8 | Double cloth. | 216 | No. 42 wor. | No. 21 wor. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | 4 har. twill. | 206 | No. 38 wor. | No. 19 wor. | 9 | 8 har. twill. | 192 | No. 33 wor. | No. 17 wor. |
| 8 |  | 180 | No. 29 wor. | No. 15 wor. | 10 |  | 172 | No. 26 wor. | No. 13 wor. |
| 10 |  | 144 | No. 22 wor. | No. 11 wor. | 11 |  |  | No. 22 wor. | No. 11 wor. |
| 11 |  | 130 | No. 15 wor. | No. 8 wor. | 14 |  |  | No. 14 wor. | No. 10 wor. No. 7 wor. |
| 12 |  | 120 | No. 13 wor. | No. 7 wor. | 16 |  | 108 | No. 10 wor. | No. 5 wor. |


| WARP. HALF BACK, SINGLE CLOTH IN FILLING. Cassimeren. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oz. | Weave. | Diam. | W'rp run. | Fill. $\mathbf{r}^{\mathbf{n}} \mathrm{m}$. | Oz. | Weave. | Diam. | W'rp run. | E4ll. ren. |
| 8 | Plain cl'th. | 90 | 8.40 | 2.25 | 9 | 6 har. twill. | 135 | 7.50 | 5.00 |
| 9 | 2 face and 1. | 80 | 2.65 | 1.76 | 9 | 1/2 back. | 120 | 6.00 | 4.00 |
| 10 | Back warp. | 72 | 2.20 | 1.45 | 10 |  | 108 | 4.90 | 3.25 |
| 11 |  | ${ }_{60}^{66}$ | 1.80 | 1.20 | 11 |  | 98 | 4.00 | 2.65 |
| 12 |  | 60 108 | 1.50 | 1.00 | 12 |  | 85 | 3.00 | 2.00 |
| 8 | 3 har. twill. | 108 98 | 4.99 8.85 | 8.25 2.56 | 14 |  | 76 | 2.40 | 1.60 |
| 10 | 1/2 back. warp. | 98 87 | 8.85 8.15 | 2.56 2.10 | 16 |  | 68 | 1.90 | 1.25 |
| 11 | warp. | 78 | 2.55 | 1.70 | 8 | ${ }^{7}$ har. ${ }^{\text {backs. }}$ | 124 | 8.10 6.45 | 5.40 4.30 |
| 12 |  | 72 | 2.20 | 1.45 | 10 |  | 111 | 5.10 | 8.40 |
| 8 | 4 har. twill. | 120 | 6.00 | 4.00 | 11 |  | 102 | 4.35 | 2.90 |
| $\stackrel{8}{8}$ | 1/2 back. | 108 | 4.75 | 8.15 | 12 |  | 98 | 3.60 | 2.40 |
| 10 |  | 96 | 8.85 | 2.56 | 14 |  | 80 | 2.65 | 1.76 |
| 11 |  | 87 | 8.15 | 2.10 | 16 |  | 79 | 1.88 | 1.25 |
| 12 |  | 79 | 2.60 | 1.75 | 8 | 8 har. twill. | 14 | 8.60 | 5.75 |
| 8 | 5 har. twill | 129 | 6.90 5.40 | 4.60 8.60 | 9 10 | 1/2 back. | 128 | 7.00 | 4.65 |
| 10 | 1/2 back. | 1104 | 5.40 4.60 | 8.60 3.00 | 10 |  | 116 | 5.56 4.60 | 3.70 |
| 11 |  | 104 95 | 4.60 3.70 | 3.00 2.50 | 11 |  | 106 | 4.60 3.85 | 8.06 8.56 |
| 12 |  | 85 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 14 |  | 88 | 2.85 | 1.90 |
|  | 1 |  |  |  | 16 |  | 72 | 2.20 | 1.45 |

WARP, HALF BACK, SINGLE CLOTH IN FILLING

| $\cdot.) \mathbf{z}$ | Weave. | Dia. | Warp. | Fulling. | Oz. | Weave. | Dia. | Warp. | Filling. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | Plain cloth. | 136 | No. 23 wor. | No. 15 wor. | 12 |  | 97 | No. 12 wor. | No. 8 wor. |
| 7 | 1/2 back | 117 | No. 16 wor. | No. 11 wor. | 8 | 6 har. twill. | 153 | No. 28 wor. | No. 19 wor. |
| 8 | warp. | 102 |  | No. 8 wor. | 9 | 1/2 back | 144 | No. 23 wor. | No. 15 wor. |
| 9 |  | 90 | No. 10 wor. | No. 7 wor. | 10 | warp. | 120 | No. 18 wor. | No. 12 wor. |
| 10 |  | 80 | No. 8 wor. | No. 5 wor. | 11 |  | 111 | No. 15 wor. | No. 10 wor. |
| 11 |  | 75 | No. 7 wor. | No. 4 wor. | 12 |  | 102 | No. 12 wor. | No. 8 wor. |
| 12 |  | 67 | No. 6 wor. | No. 3 wor. | 14 |  | 87 | No. 9 wor. | No. 6 wor. |
| 7 | 3 har. twill. | 190 | No. 24 wor. | No. 16 wor. | 16 |  | 76 | No. 7 wor. | No. 5 wor. |
| 8 | $1 / 2$ back | 120 | No. 18 wor. | No. 12 wor. | 8 | 7 har. twill. | 157 | No. 30 wor. | No. 20 wor. |
| 9 | warp. | 108 | No. 15 wor. | No. 10 wor. | 9 | $1 / 2$ back | 140 | No. 23 wor. | No. 15 w.or. |
| 10 |  | 97 | No. 12 wor. | No. 8 wor. | 10 | warp. | 126 | No. 19 wor. | No. 13 wor. |
| 11 |  | 90 | No. 10 wor. | No. 7 wor. | 11 |  | 114 | No. 16 wor. | No. 11 wor. |
| 12 |  | 80 | No. 8 wor. | No. 5 wor. | 12 |  | 105 | No. 14 wor. | No. 9 wor. |
| 8 | 4 har. twill. | 135 | No. 23 wor. | No. 15 wor. | 14 |  | 90 | No. 10 wor. | No. 7 wor |
| 9 10 | 1/3 back | 120 | No. 18 wor. No. 15 wor. | No. 12 wor. No. 10 wor. | 18 |  | 78 162 | No. 7 wor. No. 32 wor. | No. 5 wor. No. 21 wor |
| 10 | warp. | 108 97 | No. 15 wor. No. 12 wor. | No. 10 wor. No. 8 wor. | 8 | 8 har. twill. | 162 | No. 32 wor. No. 23 wor. | No. 21 wor No. 15 wor |
| 12 |  | 90 | No. 10 wor. | No. 7 wor. | 10 | warp. | 128 | No. 20 wor. | No. 13 wor. |
| 8 | 5 har. twill. | 144 | No. 23 wor. | No. 15 wor. | 11 |  | 120 | No. 18 wor. | No. 12 wor. |
| 9 | 1/2 back | 128 | No. 20 wor. | No. 13 wor. | 12 |  | 108 | No. 15 wor. | No. 10 wor. |
| 10 | warp. | 115 | No. 16 wor. | No. 11 wor. | 14 |  | 93 | No. 11 wor. | No. 7 wor. |
| 11 |  | 105 | No. 14 wor. | No. 9 wor. | 16 |  | 80 | No. 8 wor. | No. 5 wo |

## to Various Fabrics and Yarns.

BINDING TWO OR MORE FAERICS.
When binding a double cloth or half back, raise one of the back warp threads when a face thread is up on each side of it, i. e., between two face risens when a face pick is going in, so that the face warp threads may cover the binder.

In 3-ply, raise a back warp thread between two middle risers when middle pick is going in, and a middlle warp thread between 2 -face risers when a face pick is going in; should you, "owing to the weave," not be able to have a riser on each side, have at least one, although it will show an imperfection without two or more.

When putting on a filling back, drop one of your warp threads or rather leave one down, which was already down when the back pick goes in, and if possible, it should remain down for the next face, i. e., it should remain down for at least three picks, the middle pick being the backing.

## CUTTING.

When making diapers or herring bones always have a clean cut where the twill is reversed, i. e., have risers opposite silnkers; same in combination weaves; if not clean cut they look and are imperfect.

WII)THS TO SET WARPS IN LOOM.

| Worsteds with worsted filling, | 31 to 83 " |
| :---: | :---: |
| Worsteds with cotton filling, | 29 to 31" |
| Worsteds with wool filling, | 32 to 34" |
| All wool cassimeres, | 36 to 38 |
| Wool and shoddy cassimeres, | 35 to 87 |
| Wool and shoddy and cott. cassimeres, | 34 to |
| Tweeds, all wool, | 34 to 36 |
| Cheviots, all wool, | 33 to 35 |
| Cheviots, wool and shoddy, | 33 to 34 |
| Dress goois, 6-4, | 62 to 65 |
| Tnions, | 34 to 37 |
| Cotton, | 28 to 30 |

It is difficult to give exact rules as to setting warp in reeds, as the stock and the weaves vary so, and the state of the market often demands changes. Some seasons a slazy fabric is in demand when less felting is required, and therefore they
don't require to be set wide in loom: other seasons the reverse is the case, but, as a general thing, the above widthe will be found satisfactory.

## TABLE OF YARN RATES.

Bads of rates in the following tables:
1 run woolen (U. ब.) equals 1,400 sards per lb. of 16 oz .
1 cut woolen (U. S.) equals 800 yards per lb. of 16 oz .
1 cut woolen (Scotch) equals 300 yarde per lb. of 24 oz .
1 skein woolen (Yorkshire) equals 256 yards per lb. of 16 oz .
No. 1 worsted equals 560 yarde per lb . of 16 oz .
No. 1 cotton equals 840 yards per lb . of 16 oz .
No. 1 allk equala 840 yards per lb . of 16 oz .
No. 1 linen equals 360 yards per lb. of 16 oz .
TABLE NO. 1.
To bring worsted numbers to woolens runs multiply by 7 and divide by 80 .
To bring worsted numbers to cotton numbers multiply by 2 and divide by 8.
To bring worsted numbers to cuts (United States), multiply by 28 and divide by 15 .
To bring worsted numbers to cuts (Scotch), multiply by 14 and divide by 5.
To bring worsted numbers to skeins (Yorkshire), multiply by 35 and divide by 16.
Silk is the same as cotton, and linen same as cuts (United States).
table NO. 2.
To bring woolen runs to worsted numbers, multiply by 20 and divide by 7.
To bring woolen runs to cotton numbers, multiply by 40 and divide by 21.
To bring woolen runs to cute (U. 8.), multiply by 16 and divide by 3.
To bring woolen runs to cuts (Scotch), mult1ply by 16 and divide by 2.
To bring woolen runs to skeins, multiply by 85 and divide by 4.

## TABLE NO. 8.

To bring cotton numbers to worsted numbers, multiply by 3 and divide by 2.
To bring cotton numbers to woolen runs, multiply by 21 and divide by 40.
To bring cotton numbers to woolen cuts (United States) multiply by 14 and divide by 6 .
To bring cotton numbers to woolen cuta (Scotch), multiply by 21 and divide by 5 .
To bring cotton numbers to skeins, multipiy by 105 and divide by 88.

TABLE NO. 4.
To bring cuts (U. S.) to worsted numbers, multiply by 15 and divide by 28.
To bring cuts (U. G.) to cotton numbers, multiply by 5 and divide by 14.
To bring cuts (U. ©.) to woolen runs, multiply by 3 and divide by 16.
To bring cuts (U. 8.) to woolen cuts (Scotch), multiply by 8 and divide by 2.
To bring cuts (U. B.) to woolen skeins, multiply by 75 and divide by 64.

TABLE NO. 5.
To bring cuts (Scotch) to worsted numbers, multiply by 10 and divide by 28.
To bring cuts (Scotch) to cotton numbers, multiply by 10 and divide by 42.
To bring cuts (scoteh) to woolen runs, multiply by 2 and divide by 16.
To bring cuts (Scotch) to woolen cuts (U. B.), multiply by 2 and divide by 3 .
To bring cuts (Scotch) to woolen skein, multiply by 25 and divide by 82.

$$
\text { TABLE NO. } 6 .
$$

To bring skeins (York.) to worsted numbers. multiply by 16 and divide by 35 .
To bring skeins ( 7 ork.) to cotton numbere, multiply bv 32 and divide by 105.
To bring skeins (York.) to woolen runs, multiply by 4 and divide by 25.
To bring ekeing (York.) to cuts (U. ©.), multiply by 64 and divide by 75.
To bring skeins (York.) to cuts (Scotch), multiply by 32 and divide by 25.
SIZE OF YARNE WHEN TWO OR
Rule to find the mean size of yarn when two or more are laid together:

Divide the higheat number by itself, and by all the others, then by the different answers added, the answer will be the niean size.

EXAMPLE.
1 thread of 8 run; $8 \div 81$
1 thread of 4 run; $8 \div 4=8$
1 thread of 2 run; $8+2=4$
$7 \mid 8$
11-7 run, mean sise.

## SHRINKAGE AND SIZE OF YARNS WHEN TWISTED TOGETHER.

To find shrinkage and size when twinted together, xnowing the size of each of the
single yarns before twisting. Find the yards per oz. after twisting, which multiply by 16 to bring to lbs., and divide the answer by the size of each of the single threads separately; the result will be the number of oz. of each if laid straight; add them all together and substract from 16, i. e., one lb., the answer will show the shrinkage, by adding two ciphers to said answer and diviIng by 16 the percentage will be found which being added to the yarn will give the amount of single required for one lb. of twist.

## EXAMPLE.

The above three threads after being twisted give 88 yards.
Per oz. 88
16 oz.
Run $8 \mid \overline{1,408}$ yards per $\mathbf{l b}$.
1.76 oz . of 8 run .

Run $4 \mid 1,408$ Run 2| 1,408

| $\begin{aligned} & 3.52 \text { oz. of } 4 \text { run. } \\ & \substack{1,600 \\ 1,230} \end{aligned}$ | 702 805 176 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 16) 3 ,700 | 12.30 |

1,600-1,230-1,600
16
$1,230 \backslash \overline{25,600}$
2,080 amt. single yarn required for 1 lb. twist.

SAMPLE OF RANGE TICKET.
D. MANUFACTURING CO.

Range, 1800. Picks, 40 Date, Sept. 4, 1895.
Weight, Threads, $1,440.10 \begin{gathered}\text { Width, } 36 . \\ \text { Weed, } 10-4 .\end{gathered}$

| Warp Pattern. |  | Filling Pattern. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 118 118 | 4 | 102 |  |
| 101, $114{ }^{18}$ |  | 102. 105 |  |
| 101, 115 |  | 102, 105 |  |
| 101. 115 |  | 102, 108 |  |
| 101. 112 |  | 102, 107 |  |
| 10. 111 |  | 102, 108 |  |

## EXPLANATION OF RANGE TICKET.

As will be noticed in the range ticke just given, the colors are represented $b$ : numbers instead of names, as being boti a saving of space and labor: the designe should have a yarn book with pods of al his different stocks and colors, with th. numbers alongside, according to thr stock, i. e., suppose you have twent? colors of No. 1 stock. Call your firs color 101; second, 102; third, 103, and si on, doing the same in the other stocks as No. 2 stock will begin 201. No. 3 stock 301, and so forth so that the first figure of each designates the stock, and the last figure denotes the color. So in num bering your ranges let the first figure represent the stock, and the second fig ure the weight, as 1,700 will stand for No. 1 stock, 7 ounces; 1,800 , No. 1 stock 8 oz., and so on; 2,800 will signify 8 oz in No. 2 stock; 3,900 shows that the fab ric is 9 oz ., No. 3 stock, etc., the last flgure just being altered to show the range number, as $1,800,1,801,1,802$, etc. Should you make more than 100 ranges of the one stock, when you come to the 100 mark as you can't change 1,700 into 1,800 with mixing your 708 oz. rangea you add another cipher, as 17,001, 17,002. and so on.

When each range comes out of loom it should be brought to the design room at the same time bringing the ticket which ticket after marking welight out of loom in place designated for that purpose should be fled, keeping the differen stocks on separate fles if possible; at any rate arranging them systematically so that they can be quickly found wher wanted.

How to find weight out of loom and length to which to full to get weight required when fintshed, find the weight of range in ounces, which multiplied br 36 and divided by its length in inches wil. give the weight per yard.

EXAMPLE.
Range weighs 26 ounces out of loom. measures 70 inches.

26 0z.
36
70 | 936
18 26-70 oz. per yard.

To find length to finish, multiply the ounces by 36 as before: deduct. If in grease, 80 per cent for clear finish, and 15 per cent for natural finish; if clean, 10 per cent and 7 per cent, and divide the remainder by weight wanted, the answer will be length to full.

EXAMPLE.
26 oz. 86

936 186 equals 20 per cent for loss.
02. $12 \mid \overline{750}$
$621 / 2$ Inches finished.
26 oz. 36

936
93 equals 10 per cent clean shrinkase.
0z.
$12 \mid 848$
$701 / 4$ in. finished, being natural length.
FINISHINGं CASSIMERE RANGES.
After being fulled to the required width and length and thoroughly washed, raise on dry gig, i. e., with the range wet the way of the warp, then give it a few up and down runs on a wet gig. "i. e., having a perforated pipe throwing a stream of clear water on the piece" to clean it out. Next extract, then dry and shear; after shearing. run over steam brush, hot press and steam.

## FINISHING WORSTED RANGES.


#### Abstract

Scour with fine soap, rinse, wash thoroughly first with luke-warm and then cold water, run 30 minutes through 110 degrees of clear water on crabber, gig a little on blunt teasels, dry and give a few more runs on gig, then shear, run over brush, hot press and steam, with wool filling; they may be gigged a little more while wet.


FINISHING LIGHT-WEIGHT
WORSTED CLOAKING RANGES.
Scour as above, extract, crab, roll and steam, dye, speck dye if necessary, wash
and extract; dry gig a little on face and back, burl, shear. brush on back. Press, look over, and steam on brush.

## HEAVY-WEIGHT WORSTED CLOAK-

 ING RANGES.Scour, extract, gig a little on face as before and back, according to finish wanted. Crab with face inside: after crabbing, lift on to rolling frame and reroll tightly, face out cover with several rolls of cotton, tying the cotton tightly at the ends, set the roll uprisht in steam box and steam it for 15 or 20 minutes, then dye and speck dye, ringe and extract, run a few times over gig, then shear, run over steam brush back down, press face up with steam on, run over steam brush.

## TWEED RANGES

should be treated the same as cassimeres, but shear only top instead of shearing close.

## CHEVIOT RANGES

should be principally done in the falling stocks if possible.

## TWEED DRESS FABRICS

should be run a short while in stock to soften them.

## MELTON RANGES.

As a close fine felt is required on those goods, they are laid extra wide in loom. mo as to allow for a large amount of fulling (see rule for meltons) after being fulled to the requisite point (sometimes they are fulled in grease, and sometimes scoured, which is preferable first). After being thoroughly scoured and rinsed, which is essential, especially for steamfinished fabrics, extract, then gig all one way with old work on wet gig; after giging a while extract and crop (not drying), then gig again and crop as before: if necessary, three times, so as to get the required effect; after the last cropping, run a few times over very blunt teasels, then steam and gig alternately until the necessary nap and lustre are attained, then extract and dry, then run over steam brush, then shear and press and steam.

DIAMETERS OF COUNTS OF YARN.
To find the diameters of the various counts of yarns multiply the yards contained in one pound of yarn by its counts. and extract the square root of the product; the answer will be the diameter of the yarn, and show how many threads of that size will lie side by side in one Inch.

EXAMPLES.
1 lb .4 run yarn =6q. r't $6,400=80$ diam.
1 lb . No. 20 cot. y'n=sq. r't $16,800=4.10$ dia.
1 lb . No. 16 wor. $y^{\prime} n=s q$. r't $\quad 8,960=n^{\prime} l y ~ 95 d$.
1 lb . No. 28 cut $y$ ' $n=8 q$. r't $7,500=86104-166 \mathrm{~d}$
To bring the diameter to runs, multiply the diameter by itself and divide by 16.
To bring diameter to cotton numbers multiply by itself and divide by 840 .
To bring diameter to worsted numbers multiply by itself and divide by 560.
To bring diameter to cuts (U. S.) multiply by itself and divide by 300 .
To bring diameter to cuts (Scotch) multiply by itself and divide by 450.
To bring diameter to skeins (Yorkshire) multiply by itself and divide by 256.

DIAMETER FOR DIFFERENTT NUMBER OF HARNESS.

To find the diameter for different number of harness and interlacers from any given diameter: Multiply the given diameter by the number of harness and divide by the number of harness and interlacers required, then multiply the answer by the harness and interlacers and divide by the harness of the original diameter, the answer will be the new diameter to use.

EXAMPLE.
Diameter for 6-harness twill wanted: diameter for plain cloth. 60 6 harness and 2 int.
$8 \mid 360$
45
4 orig. har. and interlac's.
orig. h'n's $2 \mid \overline{180}$
90 new dia. for 6 har. twill.

DIAMETER FOR VARIOUS WEIGHTS.
To find different diameters for various weights in same weave: Multiply diameter of the weave used by its own weight and divide by the weight wanted, the answer will be the diameter required.

EXAMPLE.
80 dia. for 8 oz . in 4 har. twill cass. 8 oz.


## RULES FOR FIGURE WEAVING.

When using the single plain plan 231 on plate, first draw out any figure you want as shown in 232, then beginning at the lower left hand corner of figure go up the first bar and wherever there is a black in figure, put down the 4 squares marked $B$, and for the white in figure put down the 4 squares marked $W$, no matter how many black or white, keep repeating on that color until the change; after first bar take the second and do the same until all the figure is done; then reduce your harness (see reducing).

When using the double plain plan 248 for every black in figure take 4 squares of the plan marked $B$, and for every white 4 of the squares marked $W$, beginning on first bar of figure with 1 on plan and taking odd and even alternately going upward, but keeping in the black half while on black, and in the white while on white. Should the black or white end on an odd number, be sure and begin with an even on the next color, and if ending on an even hegin on an odd; be sure when you are on the odd bars in figure that you keep on odd in plan and vice versa, the first 2 bars of plan being odd and only representing 1 of figure.

Plans 245, 261 and 264 are on the same principle as 248, only in place of taking 4 squares for each one of the figures, take 16 squares for each one.

258 and 238 are on the same principle as 248, only in place of taking only 4 squares. take 9 squares for each one of the figure.

242 is again on the same principle as 248. only take 9 squares and be sure and keep on the colors as marked, i. e., B. R. W. according as they come in your figure. also keep right with your odds and evens.

251 is the same principle as 231 , only take 9 squares in place of 4.

254 is the same as 251 , only take 16 aquares in place of 4.

All the plans are warp and filling pattern one and one with the exception of 251 and 254, which are solid contrasting warp and filling.

## REDUCING HARNESS BY CROSS • DRAWING.

In reducing harness, as shown in 256 and 257, the one being 24-harness straight draw the other being the same weave but reduced to 12 -harness and draw, take the first harness and write it down as in 257 , putting 1 alongside for the first thread in draft. then take the second and put it down with the second thread in draft alongside; continue thus until you come to one that is the same as one of those already put down, when instead of writing down again simply put the draft number on the same line as the other thread in the draft. i. e., where one of the same kind has been already marked as shown in 257 where 13 of 256 being the same as 9, the thread in draft is put there, 14 is the same as 10,15 as 11, 16 as 12,17 as 5,18 as 6 and so on as the bars being the same, by putting threads on those harness they must weave the same.

## TRANSPORITION OF WEAVES.

There are a variety of ways in which weaves can be transposed, I here give the manner of the various transpositions shown in plates.

In transpositions 18, 19, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27. $28,30,31,83,35,36,38,89,40,42,43,44.46$. 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, they are all transposed by taking first bar and

the last, third and second, fifth and fourth and so on taking an odd and an even alternately.
$62,63,64,65,66,69,70,72,73,74,75,76$, 77 are just transposed the same, only in place of taking the first and last bar and so on, take the first and last harness, i. e., transposing upward instead of across. 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97. 100 and 101 are all transposed upwards taking all the odds first, then all the evens as $1,3,5$. 7, $2,4,6$, and 80 on.

In transposing the 2,3 and 4 ply cloths, take one bar of each fabric across for the first transposition, and one harness of each upward for the second transposition, taking the second transposition from the first transposition and the first transposition from the original weave. .

If transposing warp backs as in 162. 163. take one of each fabric going upwards.

In filing backs, take one of each fabric going across.

In again printing and binding (for the fourth time) in a handy pocket volume those chapters upon textile designing of which the third edition was published in the American Wool and Cotton Reporter and then bound in book form, we desire to express our gratitude for the fact that this is the fourth edition of this "Textile Designers' Pocket Manual." . The third edition was exhausted some weeks ago and in printing this fourth edition we cannot but express our surprise and gratification at the popularity of this little book.

